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and raising the standards of public taste. The society by its work cannot fail to have a very salutary influence on all British art.

❖ A memorial to the valor of Napoleon's defeated troops was recently unveiled on the battle-field of Waterloo. It is Gérôme's "L'Aigle Expirant," or "The Dying Eagle," and is an impressive work of art by the famous French sculptor and painter. It marks the spot where the two battalions of the Old Guard, after the battle had been lost, stood their ground in square formation a short time, and stayed the oncoming forces of the victorious allies while "The Little Corporal" escaped from the field in the center of another square of the Old Guard. It is said that since the battle on that showery day, June 1, 1815, when the spirited forces of Napoleon faced those of the allies, no such number of persons had assembled on the field as on this occasion.

❖ The French government has bought for the state a picture painted by a young American, Miss Marie Powers, who exhibited at the Salon. This distinction carries with it permanent exhibition of work at the Luxembourg or other state galleries.

❖ M. Tony Robert-Fleury, president of the Société des Artistes Français, announces that plans will shortly be published for a home for aged members of the society. Almost a million francs (\$200,000) have been unanimously subscribed for the purpose. M. Robert-Fleury says that artists who have left the society need not worry, as, once a member always a member, and that the society is always ready to welcome back its prodigal sons.

❖ The two salons, Paris, were visited by more than 600,000 persons this year. The old salon took in about \$48,200, and the new salon about \$24,835.



THE NECROLOGY OF ART

George Henry Boughton, a member of the Royal Academy, and one of the best known artists in London, was found dead in his studio. A servant who went to call him for luncheon discovered him lifeless on a couch, his body covered with a rug. Mr. Boughton had been under treatment for several months for heart disease. Boughton spent his boyhood in Albany, New York, but was born near Norwich, England, about sixty years ago. He was brought to the United States when three years old, and began drawing before he was eight. He wrote that he "frequently was thrashed for making pictures in school." Then his brother beat the teacher, and that ended his schooling for a time. The boy later was sent to a business school to learn to be a book-keeper. He was a failure in that line, but taught the drawing-class there, although he himself never had been instructed in art. When eighteen years old he met

a wealthy man, who gave him five hundred dollars for four pictures, painted in ten days. Then the boy went to Great Britain and sketched. He sold a picture for eight hundred dollars. With his commissions Boughton went to Paris to study. After that his career was continuously successful. Mr. Boughton was known best, perhaps, from his paintings illustrating Longfellow's "Evangeline" and "Miles Standish," and from his "Sketching Rambles in Holland," prepared with Edwin A. Abbey for Harper's Magazine. He had exhibited in the Royal Academy since 1863, and was elected an associate member in 1879 and a member in 1896.

¶ John G. Draddy, a sculptor, died recently at his home, No. 1161 Forest Avenue, The Bronx. He was seventy-one years old. From his studio, in Carrara, Italy, he turned out a notable collection of church altars, including the Augustin Daly altar, the pulpit of the Holy Family, and the Coleman memorial in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mr. Draddy was a veteran of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and a member of the Catholic Club.

¶ Robert Swain Gifford, who was one of the best known landscape-painters in this country, died recently at his home, 152 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York. He was born on Naushon Island, Massachusetts, sixty-five years ago, and received his education in the public schools of New Bedford. In 1864 Mr. Gifford opened a studio in Boston, but two years later removed to New York. He was made an associate of the National Academy in 1867, and an academician eleven years later. He painted much in Oregon and California in 1869, and the following years went to Europe, where he continued his pursuit of subjects, successively in England, France, Spain, and Italy, subsequently extending his tour to Morocco and Egypt. Mr. Gifford had a marked fondness for Oriental subjects, and in 1874 visited Algiers and the Great Desert. It was his vivid portrayals of Oriental life and scenes as well as New England subjects that earned for Mr. Gifford many years ago a place among the leading artists of America. He was a medal winner at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and also of the International Exposition at Paris in 1889. In 1893 he was made a member of the jury of awards of the Chicago Exposition. Among the organizations to which Mr. Gifford belonged were the National Academy of Design, the Century Association, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Society of American Artists, and others.

¶ Professor Rudolph Siemering, the sculptor and member of the senate of the Academy of Art, died recently in Berlin, after an operation. Among his best known works are the equestrian statue of Washington at Washington, the statue of Frederick the Great at Marienburg and the statue of William I. in the Allee of Victory at Berlin.